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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27.

At a General Meeting of the citizens of PHILADELPHIA, *and parts adjacent, at the State House yard, in this city, General* ROBERDEAU *was unanimously requested to take the chair, who introduced the buſineſs with the following addreſs:*

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I feel pain from the ſituation in which you have been pleaſed to place me, it is with pleaſure I meet you, my fellow citizens, to conſider and determine upon meaſures for our mutual and publick happineſs. A beneficent God has hitherto bleſſed us with ſucceſs, and carried us through a four years war with as few misfortunes as could poſſibly be expected. We have much to be thankful for; and though many worthy individuals have greatly ſuffered, yet, as a nation, we have but little to complain of.

The dangers we are now expoſed to, ariſe from evils created among ourſelves. I ſcorn, and I hope every citizen here ſcorns the thought of getting rich by ſucking the blood of his country. Yet, alas! This unnatural, this cruel, this deſtructive practice, is the greateſt cauſe of our preſent calamities. The way to make our money good is to reduce the price of goods and proviſions. It is not the quantity of money which any man gets, but how far his money will go when he comes to lay it out again, that makes him poor or rich.

The tax that has been laid upon us by monopolizers and foreſtallers within theſe ſix months paſt, for it may juſtly be called a tax, amounts to more money than would carry the war on twelve months to come.

There is at preſent no law for regulating the prices in the ſhops and markets, neither is there any law to prevent ſuch regulations being made, and therefore, the whole reſts upon the virtue and common conſent of the community. I have no doubt but combinations have been formed for raiſing the prices of goods and proviſions, and therefore the community, in their own defence, have a natural right to counteract ſuch combinations, and to ſet limits to evils which effect themſelves.

It is impoſſible, Gentlemen to cure the diſeaſe all at once, but it muſt be began upon; and as this city appears to be the place in which the diſeaſe was firſt bred, this likewiſe is the place where the remedy ought to be firſt applied. Do you, Gentlemen, ſet the example, and I think there is little doubt but others will follow it.

Within theſe five or ſix months goods and proviſions have riſen week by week. Surely, Gentlemen, we can do as much as the monopolizers have done, and bring the prices down again week by week. By this means there will be money to ſpare to pay taxes with; for at the rate things now are, it takes all the country people's money to go to the ſhops with, and all the town people's money to go to market with, and the whole community is growing poor under a notion of getting rich.

Some worthy citizens who have the ſucceſs of our glorious cauſe at heart, have undertaken to form a plan for regularly reducing the prices of goods and proviſions, and keeping up the value of the money, and this plan, as I underſtand, is to be laid before you at ſome future meeting. For my own part, Gentlemen, I ſhall joyfully aſſiſt in any judicious meaſures for the publick happineſs, and have no doubt but you will do the ſame.

It is a ſurpriſing thing that the more goods we have had brought into this city, the dearer they have been; and this is one of the evils which it is abſolutely neceſſary to enquire into. But the great point is to begin.

The paper I have in my hand contains ſome reſolutions which have been drawn up and agreed on by a committee of citizens, which, with your approbation, I will read. I propoſe firſt to read the whole through, and then read it a ſecond time by paragraphs, in order to take your ſenſe thereon.

The paper being read, after ſome amendments was agreed to as follows:

WHEREAS the prices of goods and proviſions have, within the ſpace of five or ſix months, riſen to an enormous height, far beyond what they ought to be in proportion to the quantity of the money. The prices of dry goods have ariſen when they ought to have decreaſed, and every new cargo, inſtead of leſſening the prices, have raiſed them.

Reſolved, That the publick have a right to enquire into the cauſes of ſuch extraordinary abuſes, and prevent them.

And whereas, ſince the late importation of a cargo of goods, ſaid to have been ſince purchaſed or conſigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, merchant, or others, the prices of all kinds of dry goods have been greatly advanced to the injury of the publick, and the great detriment of trade.

Reſolved, That this meeting, juſtifying their conduct on the neceſſity of the meaſure, and being deeply affected and injured by thoſe increaſing evils, will appoint a committee to enquire of Mr. Robert Morris, or others, what part he or they have acted reſpecting the ſaid cargo, and to require from him or them their anſwers in writing to ſuch queſtions as the committee may find it neceſſary to put, and to report the ſame at the next general town meeting.

And whereas the prices of rum, ſugar, flour, coffee and tea, have greatly ariſen within this week paſt, without any real or apparent cauſe; and as it is our determination not to be eaten up by monopolizers and foreſtallers: Therefore,

Reſolved, That we do unconditionally inſiſt and demand. that the advanced, or monopoliſed, price of the preſent month be inſtantly taken off, and that the prices of thoſe articles be immediately reduced to what they were the firſt day of May inſtant.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to aſcertain the retail prices of rum, ſugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they ſtood on the firſt day of May inſtant, and to publiſh the ſame for the government of buyer and ſeller, and to receive in writing any complaints againſt ſuch dealers as may refuſe to comply with, or ſhall obſtruct the execution of this neceſſary regulation, and to report the ſame at the next general town meeting.

Reſolved, That the ſaid committee, when choſen, do aſcertain what the prices of the above, or any other articles, were on the firſt day of January laſt, and likewiſe on the firſt day of every month from that time to the preſent inſtant.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a plan for regularly proceeding in this buſineſs, and for carrying it into execution throughout the United States, and to report the ſame at a general town meeting to be held for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That we will ſupport the committees in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honeſt commerce, and ſuppreſs to the utmoſt of our power, and at the hazard of our lives, engroſſing, monopolizing, and foreſtalling, and depreciation.

Reſolved, That as it is the intereſt both of town and country to concur in meaſures for the mutual relief of both, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed and ſent to the ſeveral counties for their conſideration aſſiſtance therein.

And whereas complaints of a very extraordinary nature have, at different times, appeared againſt perſons entruſted, or who have been entruſted by Congreſs with the diſpoſal of publick money, and the execution of publick commiſſions, to which complaints, in ſome inſtances, no anſwers have been given, or any denial made:

And whereas the publick by delegating their powers, have a right to call on their repreſentatives to whom that delegation is made, to know in what manner the truſt ſo repoſed in them, is executed. Therefore,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to collect together the charges or complaints which have been made againſt perſons entruſted by Congreſs, with the expenditure of publick money, or the execution of publick commiſſion, and to require of the Delegates of this ſtate, what proceedings Congreſs have made therein, towards aſcertaining the truth of ſuch charges or complaints, or puniſhing the perſons if guilty, and to tranſmit the ſame to the ſeveral counties, in order that they may be enabled to give inſtruction to their repreſentatives, in Aſſembly at their next meeting, or for ſuch other purpoſes as may be neceſſary in the interim.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that no perſon, who by ſufficient teſtimony can be proved inimical to the intereſt and independence of the United States, be ſuffered to remain among us and that the committees be directed to take meaſures for carrying this reſolution into execution.

The following Gentlemen were appointed on the committees, to enquire, reſpecting the cargo lately arrived, and ſaid to be purchaſed by, or conſigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, or others.

Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouſe, Captain Blewes, Thomas Paine, Charles W. Peale. Colonel J. B. Smith.

And the following Gentlemen, together with the former, were appointed a committee for carrying the other reſolves into execution.

Col. Henry, Col. Bradford, George Schloffer, Col. Will, Col. John Eyre, Capt. Heyſham, Major Boyd, Philip Boehm, Jodidiah Snowden, Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. Robert Smith, Capt. Lang, Dr. Hutchinſon, William Brown, Paul Cox, Edward Pole, Thomas Caſdrop, Capt. George Ord, James Skinner, John Kling, William Thorn, William Coats, Tanner, Joſeph Dean, Capt. John Young, Cadwallader Dickinſon, Capt. Thomas Moore.

Signed by order of the meeting,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimouſly returned to the chairman for his noble and diſintereſted manner of conducting the buſineſs.

COMMITTEE ROOM, *May* 26, 1779.

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of the general town meeting held in the ſtate houſe yard the 25th inſtant.

The committee for aſcertaining the prices of rum, ſugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they ſtood on the firſt day of the preſent month, do hereby publiſh the following.

Weſt India rum,	per gallon,	£.	6	15 0
Country rum,	per do.		5	0 0
Tea by the cheſt,	per lb.		4	10 0
Brandy by the keg,	per gallon,		7	0 0
Molaſſes by the hhd.	per do.		4	12 6
Coffee,	per lb.		0	17 6
Loaf ſugar, wholeſale,	per lb.		2	12 6
Muſcovado, from £. 105 to £. 130	per hundred,			
Turk's Iſland ſalt,	10 - per buſhel,			
Common French ſalt,	6 10 per do.			
Merchantable flour,	per hundred,	£.	20	0 0
Middling do.			15	0 0
Ship ſtuff,			13	0 0
Shorts,	per buſhel,		4	10 0
Bran,	per do.		3	15 0

To our Fellow Citizens in town and country.

Convinced as we all are of the abſolute neceſſity of lowering the prices in order to raiſe the value of the currency, and ſeriouſly anxious of carrying the reſolutions of the meeting into effectual execution, we do earneſtly recommend in the firſt inſtance, a chearful compliance with the above reſolves, and likewiſe, that as few purchaſes as poſſible be made for the

present, either of dry goods, or any other kind of imported goods, otherwiſe it will embarraſs the object hoped to be obtained.

It is only by degrees that evils of this kind can be remedied, and no plan appears more rational than to lower the prices in the ſame proportions they have been advanced. As ſoon as the buſineſs for the next General Town Meeting can be prepared, notice will be given of it in the papers.

By order of the committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

N. B. The committee have the pleaſure of informing the publick that molaſſes and ſalt are cheaper this day than they were on the firſt of May. The prices, as printed above, have been taken from the merchants and traders books.

May 29. The laſt advices from South Carolina inform that the Britiſh army had entered that ſtate, with intent, it was ſuppoſed, to get poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, and that Count Polaſki has had a ſmart ſkirmiſh, in which his horſe was killed under him with fourteen balls, the Count himſelf not hurt, and that ſeveral officers in his corps were killed; but as General Moultrie was in their front, and General Lincoln in their rear, both with a conſiderable army, it was very probable there would be another Burgoynade. The inhabitants of Charleſtown are in high ſpirits, have plenty of proviſions, are ſtrongly fortified, and have a large number of ſeamen aſhore, to aſſiſt at the great guns.

The moſt Honourable Preſident of Congreſs hath, by order of that aſſembly, informed Baron Stuben, Inſpector General of the army of the United States, "that Congreſs entertain a high ſenſe of his merit, diſplayed in a variety of inſtances, but eſpecially in the ſyſtem of military order and diſcipline formed and preſented by him to Congreſs."

Congreſs have ordered a warrant to iſſue on their Treaſurer, in favour of the Hon. the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the application of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate, for 2,000,000 of dollars, for which the ſaid ſtate is to be accountable, with intereſt at ſix per centum per annum.

The ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, reſiding in South Carolina, with the approbation of Monſieur Gerard, the Miniſter of France, have made an offer to Congreſs to form a corps of volunteers for the defence of that ſtate, to be commanded by officers of their own nation. Congreſs having a high ſenſe of this offer, and of the merit of the Marquis of Britigny, have recommended him to the Governour of South Carolina, as a proper perſon to command that corps.

A Committee of Congreſs have reported their opinion to that body "that ſuſpicions and ammoſities having ariſen among the commiſſioners of the United States at foreign courts, which may be highly prejodicial to the honour and intereſt of theſe ſtates, that the appointments of the ſaid commiſſioners be vacated, and that new appointments be made; that there be but one Plenipotentiary Miniſter or Commiſſioner for theſe United States, at a foreign court; that no Plenipotentiary Miniſter or Commiſſioner for theſe ſtates, when he acts as ſuch, ſhall exerciſe any other publick office; that no perſon be appointed Plenipotentiary Miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe ſtates, who is not a citizen thereof, and who has not a fixed and permanent intereſt therein; that fit and proper perſons be appointed to ſettle and adjuſt Mr. Deane's publick accounts."

Congreſs have determined that Miniſters Plenipotentiary for theſe ſtates, are only neceſſary for the preſent, at the courts of Verſailles and Madrid.

Congreſs having commiſſioned Dr. Franklin as Plenipotentiary for theſe ſtates, at the Court of France, Mr. John Adams's commiſſion is thereby ſuperſeded.

GENERAL LOAN OFFICE, May 22, 1779

PUBLICK notice is hereby given, that the commiſſioners appointed to deſtroy the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, taken out of circulation by a reſolution of Congreſs, have entered upon that buſineſs, and already burned near half a million of dollars; and the commiſſioners of loans, collectors of the continental tax, &c. in the reſpective ſtates, are requeſted to ſend in to this office, the ſums on hand of thoſe emiſſions, as ſpeedily as poſſible, agreeable to the inſtructions they have received from the Board of Treaſury.

F HOPKINSON, Treaſurer of Loans,

London papers, dated in February (from the 9th to the 16th of of that month) mention, that a daring attempt had been made to ſet fire to the dock yard at Plymouth, and that the incendiary very narrowly eſcaped. That ſix battalions of Hanoverians were ordered over to Ireland, to protect that Kingdom.—That 27 colliers had been captured by the French, That Governour Pownall had been offered the office of ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies, which he refuſed; and that it was ſaid, that office would be executed, as heretofore, by the firſt commiſſioner of trade and plantations.—That the effigy of Lord Sandwich had been exhibited by the enraged populace on Tower Hill, hanging on the gallows as high as Haman's, with a label on his breaſt, "*I am the notorious Miniſter, alias Jemmy Twitcher.*" That the effigy after hanging ſome time, was burnt to aſhes amidſt the ſhouts of rejoicing multitudes, who teſtified the warmeſt approbation of that proper act of reſentment againſt ſlander, perſecution, and miniſterial vengeance, manifeſted in the proſecution of the noble Kepple.—That the next day the effigy of Sir Hugh Palliſer was expoſed, and burnt in like manner.—That the houſe lately occuped by Sir Hugh Palliſer had been attacked by an outragious mob, who broke all the windows and doors, and deſtroyed moſt of the furnitnre, and threw the reſt out of the windows.—That the windows and doors of Lord North and Germaine were aſſaulted, and much damaged.—That moſt of the windows of the Admiralty were alſo deſtroyed by the mob, but that the houſes occupied by Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliſer ſuffered moſt. That parties of guards, of horſe and foot, were called out to ſuppreſs the riot. That the riot act was read, 16 of the ringleaders ſecured, and the reſt ſuffered to eſcape.

The forces of the United States, it is ſaid, have moved from Middlebrook, ſeveral miles nearer to the North river, and it is whiſpered they will ſhortly, for an important purpoſe, leave Jerſey to be guarded by its own militia.

We hear that a large body of militia are aſſembling in the New England ſtates, for the purpoſe of co-operating with his Excellency General Waſhington's army, in an important enterpriſe now ſaid to be in contemplation.

The Duke of Ancaſter, ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council on Friday laſt, is the very ſame noble perſonage that was taken up the night before with Captain W——r, as being in the mob at Sir Hugh Palliſer's houſe, in Pall Mall. Gracious Heaven! That boys and fools ſhould put wiſe men thus aſtray.

A private examination was held on Saturday laſt, on three perſons in Bow ſtreet, ſuppoſed to be employed by a printer of a morning paper, accuſed of having diſtributed handbills, of which the following is a copy: "Liberty, Keppel, and general illuminations. Tremble at the murder committed laſt night by the army! No ſoldiers! No tyranny! Down with bad Miniſters.

BOSTON, April 29.

NOTHING, ſays a correſpondent, can be of greater moment to the new-born nation of America, in the negotiations for peace, than a proper care of the fiſhery. It is particularly the life of the New England ſtates; and we can no more do without it, than our brethren at the ſouthward can without rice, indigo, tobacco and flour. But the importance of the fiſhery is not confined and partial; it is general, and extends to all the ſtates: For what is this nation without a navy? What are ſhips without men? And what nurſery of ſeamen is comparable to an extended fiſhery? It may therefore be relied on, that a branch of traffick ſo abſolutely neceſſary to ſome ſtates, and ſo eſſential to the grandeur and ſecurity of all, will be particularly attended to by thoſe who have hitherto ſo glorioufly conducted us through the war. Even thoſe among us who are moſt diſpoſed to peace, ſcruple not to ſay, we had better continue the war indefinitely, and to the laſt extremity, than not ſecure the fiſhery to the extent we have always enjoyed it. France, and all the European powers who mean to trade with us, are deeply intereſted in this point. For the means of remittance is the means of trade, and without the fiſhery, our commerce with Europe will be much confined. In this view, even Britain herſelf muſt wiſh for the ſake of her own advantage, and the vent of her own manufactures among us, to ſee us in the full poſſeſſion of ſuch a branch of remittance.

Laſt Tueſday arrived Captain Clarke, in a brig, in 17 days from Cape Francois. Capt. Clarke left the Cape in company with a fleet of 17 ſail, under convoy of the Minerva, formerly in the Britiſh ſervice, but taken by the French. The convoy left the fleet three days after they came out. Captain Clarke was chaſed by three of the enemy's privateers, four days ſucceſſively before he got in.

The day before the above fleet left the Cape, a letter of marque ſhip, of 26 guns, captured by a French frigate, was ſent in there. She was from London, bound to Jamaica, and ſuppoſed to have a very rich cargo on board, as an offer of 72,000l. ſterling, was made by the Captain for her ranſom, which was refuſed.

The privateer True-Blue, from New York, with two ſchooners, which ſhe had taken off Newbury bar, were captured by the Franklin, Capt. Allen, and carried ſafe into port.

PROVIDENCE, May 13.

WE are informed that the enemy landed a party of men, Saturday laſt, at Point Judith, in this ſtate; and before a ſufficient force could be collected to oppoſe them, took and carried off a number of ſheep, and a few head of horned cattle.

The enemy muſt infallibly have been obliged to have left this country or capitulated before this time, had our cattle, &c. been kept back from thoſe parts of our ſea coaſt, where no ſufficient guard was ſtationed to protect them: And, as it is not doubted, that if we would treat the Tories as ſelf-preſervation dictates they ſhould be treated, the Britiſh and American ſavages would ſoon be glad to court our friendſhip and protection; it is hoped that the legiſlatures of the different ſtates will immediately enact effectual laws for making lawful prizes of all oxen, cows, ſheep, &c. which ſhall be found within a certain diſtance of any ſhore, convenient for the enemy to land at, unleſs it ſhall evidently appear, that ſuch oxen, &c. ſhall really have ſtrayed from their owners, or keepers, &c.

We hope it will be in our power to publiſh very ſoon, how many hard dollars the Tory contractors at Newport bargained to give their brethren, at Point Judith, for the honour of being reputed ſucceſsful *ſheep ſtealers*.

A Gentleman from the eaſtward informs, that a privateer belonging to Newbury, a few days paſt, carried into that port a ſchooner loaded with rum and ſugar, and a ſhip from Liverpool, with a rich cargo, with which the privateer had a warm engagement; alſo, that a veſſel from Bermudas had arrived at Boſton, and brought a confirmation of the loſs of a great number of Britiſh ſhips on the coaſt of France, which is much credited in Boſton. The loſs of the aforementioned veſſels is farther confirmed in a letter from the Captain of a privateer at Teneriff, to a Gentleman in Boſton,

Extract of a letter from the ſouthward.

"I cannot affirm that Britain has made any propoſals to Congreſs reſpecting an accommodation; on the contrary, from the beſt lights I am able to collect on this point, I think I may venture to aſſure you, ſhe has not. This however does not prove that ſhe is not in great need of a peace, and that ſhe has not made uſe of the channel open at London, to ſignify her pacifick diſpoſition; and to enquire upon what terms the war may be cloſed. But in making peace terms are every thing: And they may perhaps not come to ſuch as would be accepted, in hopes of ſome lucky event turning up in her favour, in the courſe of another campaign. I hope we ſhall be prepared for the campaign. I am told Congreſs is like ſoon to agree upon ſome meaſures that bid fair to put our currency upon a better and more ſtable footing; and that the union of that body increaſes reſpecting the points of general importance that come before them. I have leſs apprehenſions of a ſpeedy peace, than I had ſome time ago, and wiſh to ſee our battalions well filled up; and I am told this buſineſs goes on in this quarter with more expedition than it has yet done.

"We have the beſt reaſon to hope, if we exert ourſelves properly upon the preſent great occaſion, that we ſhall ere long accompliſh the great object of the revolution: We may depend upon it, that our magnanimous and good ally, will not abate in his exertions till this is effected; and we have the moſt undoubted aſſurance, that as he has all along regarded, ſo he continues to regard, his own intereſt and ours as one and the ſame."

Sunday laſt, the privateer ſloop Eagle, Capt. Edward Conkling, then cruiſing off Point Judith, took ſix ſail of veſſels, chiefly ſmall (except one

of them) which was loaded with West India goods. The manning so many vessels reduced the crew on board the privateer to fifteen, whilst the number of prisoners on board were sixteen; who taking advantage of this circumstance in their favour, fell upon, and murdered the whole of the sloop's crew (except two boys) many of them were mangled in a most savage manner after they had surrendered. They then retook one of the vessels, but it was again taken by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, and sent into Stonington, where the six prizes have arrived. The Eagle was carried into Newport. Capt Conkling's death is much regretted by all that knew him. He was a humane and worthy man, and a brave officer.

Since our last, information being received of a number of robbers and harbourers, in the county of Orange, and the places of their abode ascertained. By warrants from the commissioners for detecting conspiracies, &c. many of those villains have been taken; twenty of them lodged in Poughkeepsie goal, and about the same number confined at West Point, besides some more of the crew sent to Goshen. It is to be hoped from such spirited exertions, that those neighbourhoods of Kakiate and the Clove, that have for many months past, been so dreadfully infested with daring gangs of villains and their abettors, will find a considerable relief. And that from proper examples being made, we shall convince those royal thieves themselves, that the practices of *murder, burglary, robbery, and horsestealing*, are crimes so odious to God and good men, that we cannot possibly tolerate them, even though their perpetrators should be licened by Majesty itself.

British deserters, we learn, are daily coming in to our several posts: while we aim for their encouragement, at using them well, let us not exceed, let us be cautious: Many of them we have already experienced, are villains; and some, very probably, are encouraged to come out and mix with us, to serve the base purposes of the enemy. One of those who lately murdered Capt. Hopper, was a British deserter, who had been used well at his house. A correspondent judiciously observes, "That as many, or all, of the British who desert to us, are either farmers or mechanicks, let them be sent to persons of approved political principles and good morals, who will employ them in their respective professions, pay them wages, and look well to them; but by no means suffer them to roam at large through the country, or go near our camps. If they have been bad, this line of conduct may reform them, and make them useful members of society, or keep them from being pernicious. If they are idle, and will not accept of employment, they are to be suspected, and treated as pernicious vagrants.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 12.

THE Ariadne, Capt. Vesey, Washington, Capt. Burrows, and two schooners from St. Eustatia, bound to Baltimore, on the 1st instant off the capes, fell in with the Hammond and Mohawk privateers from New York, which they engaged until dark, at daybreak next morning the privateers renewed the attack, but were obliged to sheer off; in trying to get through cape Charles channel, the Ariadne stuck on the middle ground, when 26 of her hands took the boat and went ashore, leaving the Captain and 8 men on board. Capt. Nichols of the Hamond, seeing their condition, bore down on the Ariadne and took her, which would not have happened, had Capt. Burrows stood by agreeable to his promise. Capt. Vesey says he was treated very politely by Capt. Nichols during his stay with him.

The Arrow privateer, Captain Lewis, is just returned from a cruise without taking any thing. Off the capes she was attacked by two privateers, after a smart engagement obliged them to sheer off.

Two French ships, one mounting 28 and the other 16 guns, are safe arrived at Baltimore.

We have, for a week past, been amused with very flattering accounts from Charlestown, but as none of them came through a direct or proper channel, we declined publishing them, and it has proved fortunate for the reputation of our paper that we did so, as we have the mortification to find, by later and more direct accounts, that we have been greatly imposed upon. All that we can say with certainty is, that the enemy have marched into South Carolina, and approached very near to Charlestown; that the town was well prepared to receive them; that General Lincoln was within a few miles of their rear; and that the enemy had not made any attack on the town on the 16th ultimo, but had taken post on James's island, where it was conjectured they were waiting for their ships.

Just come to hand, a most interesting address from Congress to the inhabitants of the United States of America. In this address they call upon them (as an indispensable measure) for forty five millions of dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions required by a resolution of Congress of the second of January last, to be paid into the continental treasury before the first day of January next, in the same proportion as the quotas of the several states, with that of the said fifteen millions.—Amidst a variety of particulars, of the last importance to this country, Congress are pleased to mention, that they have the best reason to believe that we shall soon form other alliances, *and on principles honourable and beneficial to these states,—The following comprehensive paragraph concludes this momentous address, the whole of which shall be speedily laid before our readers.*

"*Fill up your battalions, be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies; place your several quotas in the continental treasury; lend money for publick uses; sink emissions of your respective states; provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies; prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized; effectually superintend the behaviour of publick officers; diligently promote piety, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation; and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy.*"

MARRIAGES.] SAMUEL BEALL, Esq; merchant of this city, to Miss NANCY BOOTH, of Frederick county.

ARMISTEAD RUSSELL, Esq; of New Kent county, to Miss ELVY CLAYTON, of the same county.

DEATHS.] JAMES HOLT, Esq; Senator for the district of Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond.

Captain EDWARD DIXON, of Port Royal.

☞ The visitors of *William & Mary* college, are desired to meet on *Friday* the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Court of Admiralty, will be sold on Tuesday *the 15th instant, in the town of* Hampton,

THE schooner *Lavantarer*, a strong well built vessel of about 70 tuns burthen, exceeding well found with rigging, sails, &c. Also her cargo, consisting of upwads of 500 barrels of flower, and a quantity of coal. (1‖) BENJAMIN POWELL, Marshal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 9, 1779.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1779.

HAVING this day dissolved the partnership, and purchased my brother's half of the shop, drugs, medicines &c. it is earnestly requested of those who are in debt to the company, do well as to myself, to settle their accounts immediately. I have to dispose of several nests of drawers, boxes, bottles, syrup and ointment pots, all neatly painted and lettered, and all other utensils, sufficient to fit up a compleat druggist's or apothecary's shop, either for the town or country; also most kinds of surgeon's instruments, together with the following druggs, medicines, &c. *viz.* Antimony, balsam capivi, bark, ipecacuanha, tartar-emetic, jalap, rhubarb, opium, quicksilver, birdlime, magnesia vitriolate and soluble tartars, *Spanish* flies and liquorice, extract of lead, paragoric elixir and oxymel of squils, cinnamon and allspice, *Anderson*'s, *Lockyer*'s, and *Matthew*'s pills, *Bateman*'s drops, *Squire*'s and *Daffy*'s elixir, *Radcliff*'s purging ditto, vermilion, hiera picra, purging salts, cream of tartar, crabs eyes and claws, red coral, *English* wormseed and *Indian* pink, *James*'s fever powders, *Ward*'s famous powder for the gout and rheumatism, ditto essence for the headach, blew stone and white vitriol, fine dentifrice powder, salt of amber, sweet and corrosive sublimate mercuries, turpeth mineral, *Greenbow*'s tincture for the toothach, *Dickenson*'s famous drops for convulsion fits in children, *Hill*'s tincture of golden rod for the gravel and stone, ditto essence of water dock for the scurvy, ditto elixir of bardana for the gout and rheumatism, *Dutch* metal, silver leaf, and gold beater skin, breast pipes, and urinals, most kinds of volatile spirits, chymical oils, tinctures, seeds, ointments and plasters; chalk stones; bolus tiles, plaster knives, spatulas and ounce measures, &c. &c. &c. All kinds of medicines and prescriptions truly and faithfully prepared with care and expedition under my own inspection. Have no objection to an agreeable partner who will diligently attend to the practice of physick and surgery. (2‖) W. CARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, not to take in payment or exchange, a continental loan office certificate for 1000 dollars, payable to *John Greenbe*, with interest, on the 15th day of *May* 1782, dated *May* 15, 1779, and No. 1466. As the said certificate hath been stolen or lost, and will be stopt at the said office, any person who will deliver the said certificate to the printer hereof, shall receive 20 dollars reward, and no questions asked. (2‖)

TO be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, before the *Raleigh* door, on *Thursday the* 17th instant *(June)* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the houses and lots whereon I now live, near the capitol in the city of *Williamsburg*. (1‖) RACHEL BRUCE.

To be SOLD *at publick sale on* Saturday *the* 3*d of* July *at* Osbornes,

A VESSEL 54 feet keel 22 feet beam, and 9½ feet hold; she is a burthensome strong vessel, and will be neatly finished; it is expected she will be nearly ready to launch by the day of sale. The money will be expected one month after launching; bond and security will be required. (‖) ALEXANDER LOVE

To be SOLD *at publick vendue, at* Edenton, *on* Thursday *the* 15*th day of* July *next, for ready money,*

THE state brig PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, as she now lies, with all her sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c. about 120 tuns burthen, and a prime sailer. At the same time will be sold, 16 carriage guns, 6 and 4 pounders, and 10 swivel guns. (‖)

To be SOLD *at publick auction on* Thursday *the first day of* July *next, before Mr.* Bradley's *tavern in* Petersburg,

THE Ship BERNIER, now lying at *Broadway* near *Petersburg*, in this state, she is *London* river built, capable of carrying 500 hhds. of tobacco, and a very good sailer, is well found with cables and anchors, completely furnished with every material necessary for a voyage, and may be got ready for sea in a fortnight; besides a compleat suit of sails, she has a number of good spare sails, and a quantity of rigging, with two pieces of four pound cannon. An inventory of her materials may be seen on board the ship. At the same time will be sold, about 280 hhds. of prime upland tobocco, which was prepared for her cargo, of which 60 hhds. were on board, the residue are in this town, and the vicinity of *Richmond* on *James* river.

WANTED,

A FERRY BOAT that will carry 6 or 8 HORSES. I will give the highest price for such a one, or would gladly engage any person to build one. LEWIS BURWELL, Jun.

KINGS MILL, *June* 8, 1779.

FOR SALE,

ON the first *Friday* in *July*, at the town of *Fredericksburg*, to the highest bidder, 750 acres of land within 4 or 5 miles of the said town, upon *Hunt* run, adjoining the land of Mr. *Francis Thornton* and Mr. *Garnett*, it is very level and equal in quality to most of the lands in that neighbourhood; there are upwards of 400 acres uncleared, on which is a great quantity of timber and firewood. An indisputable title will be made, possession given immediately, and credit till *Christmas* upon bond and security to (2‖) WILLS BUNARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from *Amelia* courthouse, on the 25th of *February* last, a bay horse, with a bridle and saddle, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 5 years old this spring, no brand, a scar on his flank, a large star in his forehead, and long thin switch tail. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person that delivers him to the subscriber, in *Amelia* county, and ONE HUNDRED on conviction of the thief. (‖) DANIEL STRINGER.

RICHMOND town, *June* 5, 1779.

THE very conſiderable inconvenience of collecting money at a diſtance, and the great loſs ſuſtained by the diſpoſal of articles upon credit, at a time when every thing riſes hourly in price, renders it neceſſary for me to requeſt, that all perſons who are pleaſed to give orders for rigging to be made at the *Chatham* Rope Yard, will at the time of receiving it (when, and not ſooner, the price will be fixed) remit the amount. The propriety of this requeſt is ſo obvious, that it cannot need further apology.—*** All thoſe indebted to the concern are deſired to make payment by the earlieſt opportunity. Rigging of all kinds, white work, large and ſmall may be had on notice, with all poſſible expedition.

(2‖) WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, Jun.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be let to the loweſt bidder, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in *Auguſt* next, in the town of *Lexington*, and county of *Rockbridge*, the building a courthouſe for the ſaid county. The houſe is to have a ſtone foundation and brick wall, and will be large. A plan of the ſaid houſe ſhall be produced on the day of letting.

(‖) THE TRUSTEES.

SHENANDO county, *March* 24, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Peter Ruffner*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, to bring them properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid off. I will not pay any intereſt on bond, &c. after the firſt day of *Auguſt* next.

(1) MARY RUFFNER, Adminiſtratrix.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Guilford* warehouſe, in *Accomack* county, three negro men, *viz. Iſaac*, *Ned*, and *Jacob*. *Iſaac* is about 28 years of age, a ſhort well made fellow of a yelloviſh complexion, by trade a ſhoemaker, and is very fond of playing on the violin. *Ned*, about 26 years of age, of the ſame complexion as *Iſaac*, and is a good ſawyer. *Jacob*, about 24 years of age, is a ſawyer, and has been uſed to ſaw with *Ned*. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid negroes ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

(2‖) WILLIAM YOUNG.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Accomack* county the 23d day of *May*, a likely negro fellow named JOSHUA, about 21 years of age, well made, is of a yelloviſh complexion, has had five fingers on each hand, but one has been cut off of each. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro ſo that I get him again, ſhall be liberally rewarded.

(2‖) THOMAS FISHER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Accomack* county, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 26 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion and is a low well ſet fellow. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure him in any jail and give me notice thereof, ſhall be genteelly rewarded by

(2‖) WILLIAM RILEY.

URBANNA, *June* 7, 1779.

RUN away from on board the ſloop *Jean*, *George Darzel* maſter, laying at *Urbanna*, a negro man who calls himſelf by the name of CONNER, from deſcription he may be eaſily known; he is remarkable black, ſhort well ſet, has the *Guinea* marks on each of his temples, ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, had on when he went away, an oſnabrugs ſhirt, long trouſers with one pocket, a thick blue ſea jacket patched with canvaſs, and appeared much like a ſailor. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. *Jonathan Doniſon* at *Urbanna*, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

2‖ HENRY BUTTERFIELD.

SILVER BANK, *June* 2, 1779.

STOLEN out of my paſture on the night of *Monday* the 31ſt of laſt month, a very handſome bay mare, riſing 6 years old, near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhe has a ſnip on her noſe, her off hind foot white as high as the footlock, her off fore hoof a little ſplit, and ſhe drags in trotting, not branded nor very well broke, though ſhe was juſt beginning to pace pretty well. There was ſtolen at the ſame time, a large bogſkin ſaddle, half worn, with an old blue imported ſaddle cloth, trimmed with white cloth; alſo a bridle and a halter. Whoever will deliver the above deſcribed mare to me, near *Oſborne*'s warehouſe, on *James* river, or gives ſuch information as will enable me to get her, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and on conviction of the thief, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. DANIEL M'CALLUM.

TAKEN up, on *Pole Cat* creek, in *Halifax* county, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a number of ſaddle ſpots, her off eye appears to have been hurt, as there is a gloſs over it, her foretop is mixed with white hairs. Appraiſed to 50l. (1) WILLIAM MAYES, Sen.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Cheſterfield* county, a black horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, his brand (if any) very dull, paces well, appears old. Poſted and appraiſed to 20l.

(1) DAVID NUNNALLY.

TAKEN up, near *Booker*'s ferry, in *Halifax* county, a yellow clay, coloured mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, 9 years old, with a flaxen mane and tail, ſome white hairs in her face a blemiſh in her off eye, paces, and branded on the near buttock, which is dull and not diſcernable what. Appraiſed to 30l. (1) PARHAM BOOKER.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield* county, a pale ſorrel mare, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, appears very old, docked ſhort, and has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. (1) THOMAS GOODE.

TAKEN up, on *James* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham* county, a red ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a ſmall ſlit and underkeel in the left, appears to be about three years old; alſo a red and white heifer, about the ſame age, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and two ſlits and an underkeel in the left. The red ſteer appraiſed to 9l. and the red and white heifer to 11l.

(1) JOSEPH SHORES PRICE.

To be SOLD, *in the city of* Williamſburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 24*th of this inſtant* (June) *for ready money, or tobacco at the current price,*

THE brigantine *Gouverneur*, with her guns and materials, ſhe is about 130 tuns burthen, a remarkable fine and faſt ſailing veſſel, and lies in *Matchapungo* inlet upon the *Eaſtern Shore*. Alſo three fourths of the ſchooner *Good Intent*, about 50 tuns burthen, lately arrived into *Currituck*, and ordered round to *South Quay*. Inventories will be ſhewn on the day of ſale. PLEASANTS, SHORE, & Co.

I HAVE for ſale, and ready to take in freights deſigned for the bay, two ſloops, one entirely new, the other juſt repaired, and both well fitted with new ſails, anchors, and rigging, the former intend to carry 80 hogſheads under deck, the latter from 25 to 30. For terms apply to me in *Alexandria*. (1) JOHN MILLS.

RICHMOND, *May* 31, 1779.

THE copartnery of *Mitchell* and *Graham* being diſſolved, it is requeſted that thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, will pay the balance that may be due, to *Robert Mitchell*, who carries on buſineſs at ſaid ſtore kept by them on his own account.

(2‖) MITCHELL & GRAHAM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the pariſh of *Northampton*, in the county of *Richmond*, is now without a miniſter, into which the veſtry would be glad to receive an Authodox Divine, of a good moral character, immediately, and if he reads and preaches well, he will give the greater ſatisfaction. The parſonage or glebe houſe of brick, with four rooms below, and three above, and all neceſſary offices have been lately put in good repair, a garden newly paled in, and the uſual encloſures of cornfields, orchard and paſture under good fences, an agreeable ſorreſt ſituation about a mile from the church, whence the fartheſt inhabitants is not more than ten miles diſtant; to this glebe belongs part of a large ſwamp or pocoſon, which, with a little labour, may be made a good meadow ground, and it is not doubted that a handſome ſubſcription will be made for the ſupport of a miniſter who ſhall be approved of.

By order of the veſtry

2‖ CHARLES M'CARTY, } Churchwardens.
JOHN SYDNOR, }

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, about the firſt of *April* laſt, a brown bay horſe near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and branded on the near buttock V. is about 8 years old, and is very low in fleſh. Whoever delivers him to me in this city, or gives ſuch information that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward.

(tf) ROBERT PRENTIS.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *May* 31, 1779.

WAS ſhipped in the *Page*, Capt. *William Vaughan*, the 30th of laſt *November*, by Mr. *Malcolm Hart* at *St. Euſtatia*, an anchor with an iron ſtock, on my account and riſk; Capt. *Vaughan* having the uſe thereof for the freight, and on his arrival in *Virginia*, it was (by his receipt now in my poſſeſſion) to be delivered to *William Cary*, Eſq; of *York* town. As I have never heard where this anchor was left, a line by poſt from any Gentleman in whoſe care it may be, will be eſteemed a ſingular favour done to (1) ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

A PERSON capable of teaching children to READ, WRITE, and CYPHER, may meet with great encouragement by applying to Mr. *William Murray* in *Prince George* county, or the ſubſcriber in *Mecklenburg*. (1) JOHN MURRAY.

FOR SALE,

THE land whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in the county of *Hanover*, on *Northanna* river, about 10 miles from the upper end of the county, containing 1290 acres by old ſurveys, about one third of this land is cleared, a very conſiderable proportion of which is low grounds, of an excellent quality; the high land is generally very fertile, being capable of producing as large quantities of tobacco as any large tract of land in the county, has on it a great variety of valuable buildings, moſtly new, good orchards, and two 10 acre lots of well watered timothy meadow. Alſo a mill-ſeat on the river, thought by many to be of great value. I have another tract a ſmall diſtance from the above, of 260 acres, which I would alſo diſpoſe of. (1) ISAAC WINSTON

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 27, 1779.

THE ſubſciber has for ſale a large parcel of coarſe broad cloths of different colours, among them ſcarlet and blue, by the bale or piece. (6) JAMES HUNTER, Jun.

BRUNSWICK, *May* 26, 1779.

WHEREAS Mr. *David Meade*, and Col. *Richard K. Meade*, were joined with me in two bonds, the one payable to Col. *Robert Tucker*'s Executors, the other payable to Mr. *John Tucker* of *Barbados*. And as I do not well know where the ſaid bonds are, or to whom they may be transfered; I give this publick notice to the perſons who have a right to receive the money, that if they will apply to me by the firſt day of *July* next, they ſhall receive the principal and intereſt; alſo I requeſt every other perſon who has any demands on me, or on the eſtate of my deceaſed ſon, Capt. *Jacob Walker*, that they will ſend or bring their accounts properly proved, and they ſhall be immediately paid by

(1) GEORGE WALKER.

☞ I have a quantity of good earthen ware, conſiſting of milk pans, butter pots, pitchers, coffee pots, cups, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c. &c. and will exchange them for dry, red, or bar lead, as cheap as thoſe articles uſed to be ſold for in the ſtores, provided they will part with their lead on the ſame terms; or I will give a high price for lead, payable in money. (1) G. W.